

Old World News Flashed by Cable to the Times-Dispatch

GERMAN INVASION FEARED BY MANY

Some People Convinced That Kaiser Plans an Unexpected Visit.

FRIENDSHIP IS ENDANGERED

Jews Not Yet Agreed on Successor to Late Rabbi, Dr. Adler.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

London, December 23.—Almost on the eve of Christmas the people of England are ordinarily thinking only of turkeys and plum pudding, especially when no general election is in sight; but although we are outwardly very calm to-day, there are, however, quite a few of us who are worried and who will live in a state of fear until the holidays have passed without a German invasion somewhere on our long, exposed coast line. The danger is, of course, purely imaginary, but, ever since the alleged German spy, Captain Grant, was caught at Portsmouth a couple of weeks ago, and it was revealed in court that Germany had been anxious to find out how many men and now large supplies of coal there would be in our naval ports during Christmas week, any number of people, scared by the sensational press, have become quite convinced that the Kaiser intends to buy us an unwelcome visit during the holidays, and the government is being roundly denounced because it has granted furloughs to a very large percentage of officers and men from the various home defense squadrons scattered along our coasts.

These fears are of course absurd, for not only would it be impossible for Germany to mobilize her army and navy without the knowledge of England, which maintains a host of spies in every German secret, but from a very reliable source at the Imperial court in Berlin it is known that the Kaiser has been very much upset at the manner in which the majority of the German newspapers commented on Sir Edward Grey's speech on Anglo-German relations. Personally the Kaiser is exceedingly anxious to be at peace with England, not only on humanitarian but diplomatic grounds.

"People forget," he is reported to have said to an intimate friend on one occasion, "that my friendship for England is a personal one. My relationship to the British royal family would be a source of trouble to me if I were to make me wish that my people and the English people should be friendly with one another."

It is the extreme nervousness of the masses, both here and in Germany, due to the machinations of the politicians and a certain part of the press, that endangers the friendship of England and Germany, and the governments of both countries take every opportunity of the situation, and Sir Edward Grey was right when he said a few days ago in a speech:

"There are some friends of mine who are always tapping the barometer every minute to see if it is rising—a very natural impulse. We have all felt that impulse when, after a period of indifferent weather, we have a prospect of an improvement; but what I believe to be really desirable now is that we should have a few weeks of diplomatic repose."

We can devote ourselves during the next few weeks to our usual Christmas enjoyments and our internal political questions, and not tap the barometer too often. I think there is every hope that when we next begin to examine it we shall find the sky is clearing and the barometer is rising."

In the meantime, the conservatives, who had nothing but praise for the Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the time of his speech, are beginning to change the tune. In a recent political article Philip Snowden writes:

"The only possible way of averting a great European war is to bring about a better understanding with Germany. This is clearly impossible so long as Sir Edward Grey is at the head of the Foreign Office."

"His own increasing suspicion of Germany disqualifies him from undertaking the work of bringing about better relations between her and ourselves. No unprejudiced person can read the narrative of what happened between Germany and our Foreign Office in regard to Morocco without being impressed by the candor of the German government, and by the unfounded suspicion that fills the mind of Sir Edward Grey and influences all his actions."

Mr. Samuel, the British postmaster-general, who some time ago said that he fully intended the words of Lord Rosebery, that if British statesmen "generally" their "policy" must be by the clearest means of communication, has not fulfilled the expectation, in reducing cable rates for press messages and for private messages nearly by half. The former concession, which has been made by an American company on its own initiative, is very much appreciated here.

The Jews have not yet been able to agree on a suitable successor to the late Rabbi Dr. Adler. Since the office of rabbi is vacant, differences of opinion have arisen, which in one respect may be attributable to the general unrest in ecclesiastical matters.

There are, in the Jewish community, three distinct parties—the Orthodox, the Reform and the Extreme. The Orthodox are represented by each of the three camps, and this has led again to the formation of what may be called two camps among the orthodox officers who will finally decide the appointment.

The first camp, the Orthodox, are for selecting the new rabbi as soon as the differences are settled, in the hope that a little change as possible will be introduced.

CHRISTMAS PEACE IS OVER GERMANY

All Quarrels, Internal and International, Are Buried Temporarily

YEAR'S PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

Disintegrating Forces at Work in Some Parts of Turkey.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

Berlin, December 23.—The peace of Christmas has settled down over Germany, and all quarrels, from the heated debates on the Morocco agreement in the Reichstag, and the more personal quarrels on a thousand election platforms, to the quarrels between the present and future Kaiser, are buried temporarily.

Germany will enter the new year, a week from now, without any of the persistent rumors of changes in the Cabinet having materialized. A short time ago it was said everywhere that the Kaiser had decided to throw overboard the chum of his student days at Bonn, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in favor of his close friend, Admiral von Tirpitz, who was to be promoted from Secretary of the Navy to the chancellery, but although the Kaiser may ultimately have to listen to public clamor and select a scapegoat for the blunder of permitting France to acquire Morocco in return for some thousand square miles of uninhabitable African swamps, it is at present absolutely useless to speculate on what may happen, for the future is a closed book.

Everything depends on whether the government will secure a majority in the coming Reichstag elections, for slowly and reluctantly Germany is approaching modern parliamentarism.

Speaking of the elections, the new Reichstag will probably include that very rare thing, namely, a member who has once been a minister. The man in question is Count Posadowsky-Wehner, who was Minister of the Interior in Prince Bulow's chancellery. He has lived in retirement for some years, but has now yielded to the request of no less than four parties to contest Bielefeld for the Conservatives.

In Russia political evolution has made remarkable progress during the year which is about to end, a fact which is made evident by the increasing freedom and outspokenness of the Radical members of the Duma. A year ago nobody would have dared to assert openly that the second Duma was dissolved by Stolypin's police spies, but the other day this assertion was openly made by the Socialists of the present Duma, who recalled the fact that on July 15, 1907, Stolypin demanded that no socialist member must be surrendered to the government, and sixteen of them must be arrested on the spot because they were connected with a criminal society the aim of which was to dethrone the Czar and to overthrow the government. Then came the dissolution of the Duma, followed by trials of the accused members, many of whom were deported to Siberia, where they are still forced to do convict's work in the mines. Now the socialist members of the present Duma are determined to prove by confessions made by the former police spies that the whole plot against the Czar was planned by the chief of the Okhrana of St. Petersburg, General Gerasimov, and his chief, M. Trusevitch, in obedience to an order issued by the late M. Stolypin himself.

Gerasimov himself selected the soldiers, it is said, ordered them to meet in the house of an officer of the secret police, and handed them the manifesto to the socialist party, which he and his helpers had written, and on the basis of which the government pronounced its own proclamation a plot against itself, demanded the surrender of the members of the Duma, dissolved the Duma and sentenced the accused by secret trial.

The Socialists were forced to reconsider this grave accusation, but they are determined to bring it forward again very shortly in another form, and then will follow scenes the like of which has never been witnessed, not even in the Russian Parliament.

The recent retirement of the chief of the Austrian general staff, Baron Conrad von Hotzenlof, is a source of deep annoyance to Germany, where it was well known that he was one of the strongest champions of the German cause. Even in official circles it is admitted that the general situation in regard to the Triple Alliance is anything but gratifying to Germany, and that it may collapse almost any day. That the bonds which unite Italy with Germany are loosened is evident, and Germany does not seem quite certain of Austria-Hungary.

The Rheinland Westphalian Gazette points out that so long as Italy is in the Triple Alliance she would at least remain neutral in case of a European war, and it is a source of gratification that the Austrian government is desirous of avoiding a breach with Italy.

There is also a general feeling that Baron von Hotzenlof's policy was not to provoke a conflict, but to be prepared for eventualities, which corresponds with the German program. The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten asserts that Count Aehrenthal has not proved himself a friendly towards Germany, particularly in the Bosnian or Moroccan crisis, and it contends that he must feel now as Pyrrhus did after the battle of Aemulum, when he declared: "Another such victory, and I am lost." Moreover, it adds, the future is in the hands of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and the Emperor Francis is over eighty years of age.

Looking at the disappearance of General Baron von Hotzenlof, with an unbiased mind, the majority of the German people fully realize that it is a blessing in disguise, for had the general been permitted to remain in power there would undoubtedly have been war between Austria and Italy, and where would the Triple Alliance have been then?

The powerful warlike party led by Baron Conrad and other high officers and personages, with the puissant support of the heir presumptive behind them, wished to mass troops on the Italian frontier in a manner which Italy would regard as provocative. Some members of this party, which is not confined to army men, but include many clericals, aristocrats and others, defend this policy as necessary to prevent Italy from upsetting the equilibrium of the Balkans by attacking the Turkish mainland. Others declare roundly that war between Austria and Italy is inevitable in the near future, and urge that the present is a good opportunity to take the initiative while Italy is engaged elsewhere.

It is minded that Italy is still the ally of Austria, they repeat the reports about Italian officers in Tripoli declaring that the next campaign will be "against an old enemy."

The peace party, represented by Count von Aehrenthal, includes, fortunately, the mass of the population and the aged Emperor, who by his firm action added one more—and by no means the least—to his historic services in the cause of European peace. The danger for the time is over, but one cannot help asking: "For how long?"



Royal children of Europe who are to-day hanging up their stockings in preparations for the visit of Santa Claus. At the top are Queen Victoria, Eugene of Spain and her children, with an infant of Princess Marie, daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania. At the bottom, from left to right, are the Czar and his children, the Kaiser and his children, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Belgium and his little sister, the Princess Marie José.

SINISTER CLOUD IS STILL HOVERING OVER LABOR WORLD

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

London, December 23.—A sinister cloud is still hovering over the labor world, and the discontent and malice brewing among the railroad men menace the peace and prosperity of the country. Although the threatened railroad strike about Christmas is averted for the time being, no one is optimistic enough to assert that permanent peace has been restored, and the latest resolution passed by a number of enthusiastic workers to the effect that strikers should be armed, is to say the least, very disquieting.

At crowded meetings of members of the Bradford branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants, the resolution which was enthusiastically received was as follows:

"That this meeting having every respect for constitutional authority, and believing that such authority is competent to deal with all alleged violations of the law, considers that the formation of a volunteer police force organized and controlled by the capitalist classes outside and above the law of the land, and openly supported by railroad companies, is a menace to our liberties, and must be seriously met by the organizations of the men in the direction of taking steps to put them on an equal footing, and to that end recommends the formation of a Trade Union Physical Protection League, whose objects shall be the training and equipment of selected trade unionists in order that our organizations may be in a position to meet on equal terms the bullies of organized capital."

The following are some of the allegations set forth by M. Vanderveide: 1. That the Roman Catholic missions, notably that at Lubumbashi, are evading the prohibition against the manufacture of alcoholic liquors and the possession of distillery apparatus in the part of Congo situated beyond the M'Pozo.

2. That in order to cover up grave delinquencies alleged against a missionary and admitted by him, M. Renkin, minister of the Colonies, did not hesitate to arrest the course of justice.

3. That a missionary who was prosecuted for the murder of a native chief and acquitted on the ground that he was not responsible for his actions was allowed some months afterwards to return to the Congo, where he is now continuing his "apostleship" in one of the Scheut missions.

4. That the majority of the children who are in the Jesuit "farm" schools in the Congo were stolen by the Catholics of the missions, and are detained there illegally against the wish of their relatives.

5. That the Jesuits inflict on the natives under their influence corporal punishment forbidden by law (chaining and flogging).

6. That a very large number of the workers, supposed to be voluntary, who are employed in the colonial posts and stations, were taken there by force."

AUSTRIA WILL STRENGTHEN ITS CORPS OF AVIATORS

BERLIN, December 23.—Realizing the great importance attaching to the aeroplane as an instrument of war, the Austrian government is taking steps to strengthen its aerial corps, and everything possible is being done to encourage soldiers and sailors to emulate the feats of the Italian officers in the air.

MAY MAKE PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

Brussels, December 23.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies has ordered to be printed the bill introduced by M. Vanderveide, the Socialist leader, together with M. Royer and M. J. Wauters, providing for a Parliamentary inquiry into the condition of the natives and the enforcement of reforms in the Belgian Congo.

The People's publisher a statement made by M. Vanderveide in support of the measure. It declares that the facts he recites are of the utmost gravity and demand to cause a profound sensation, and announced his intention of publishing a special supplement with documentary proofs of accusations that have been made.

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So far there have been only four Austrian officers possessing aviator's certificates. It has now been decided to have for each service an aviation ground with four up-to-date aeroplanes. Those for the army will be kept at the military aerodrome of Goetz, and those for the navy at the aerodrome at Pola.

A soldier or sailor joining the aviation corps will receive \$200, and \$120 for equipment and clothes, as well as \$3 a month to cover the wear and tear on his machine. On becoming a full-fledged pilot the sailor or soldier will receive \$400, provided he has accomplished a given flight at a height of 1,500 feet.

KEEPS PROMISE TO DEAD MOTHER

Baroness Von Wrede Continues Her Life as an Actress.

FINDS NO GOOD IN AMERICA

English Writer Declares People Are Hypocritical and Cruel.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

London, December 23.—How far a mother's dying wish should influence the subsequent life of her daughter is a problem that besets the Baroness von Wrede, whose stage name is Miss Ray Beveridge, and who is known in the United States as the American Marie Tempest.

Baroness von Wrede, who arrived in London about three months ago, made a promise to her dying mother that she would do her utmost to arrange for the production of live plays which her mother had written.

In order to fulfill her promise Baroness von Wrede went on the stage herself, and although she has no love for the life, nevertheless made a success. All the time, however, she was longing to settle down on a particular pig farm.

At the present moment this particular pig farm is in the market; it has been offered to the baroness, but—her mother's plays are all unproduced.

"I was a mere girl when my mother died seven years ago," she said, "and for the past six years I have been playing leading parts on the American stage, always hoping that I should eventually be able to produce my mother's plays."

"The stage life, with all its excitements, does not appeal to me, though, of course, to play leading parts in London is something more attractive than any other part of the world can offer."

"But I think everybody has two natures—I know I am practically two distinct people—and what I may call my natural nature is always longing to take me to a beautiful pig farm, just near my old home in Munich."

"It is the most beautiful farm in the world—just at the foot of the Bavarian Tyrol—where I am really a peasant's cottage. It is about 100 acres."

"It is an ideal home for pigs and chickens, and the commercial side of it is attractive."

"But I should buy it, now that it is for sale, is the problem that vexes me. Perhaps, whilst I am still young, I ought to stick to the stage and sacrifice my own desires for my mother's last wish. But would she wish it if she knew?"

According to Fikson Young, who has written an article in the English Review, Americans are hypocritical, sentimental, cruel, and they lack the one thing that they think they have—liberty.

There are a few of his wise remarks in that organ of England's cultured classes:

"The traveler from the Old World finds that whatever other good things may flourish in America, whatever fine institutions may have reared themselves on her soil, and whatever splendid a soldier has become, the ripening in her wild seed fields, the thing that he knows as liberty does not exist there."

"You hear a great deal about 'culture' in America, and every American who has made money is laudably anxious to acquire culture, also, and goes out to get it in the same spirit that he set out to get money—that is, to get as much of it as possible in as short a time as possible. He treats it as though it were a product, something that could be bought or acquired rapidly by any one concentrating himself on the enterprise. But of course it eludes him."

"The difference between so-called American 'culture' and true refinement or cultivation is the difference between a pine board that has had a coat of varnish applied to it and a piece of wood that has been rubbed and polished through years of use and care until it wears an almost indestructible brilliancy."

"The time of literature in America is not yet. There are many American characteristics that seem to me to be a real hindrance to literature; the chief of these is probably the love of ritual. The love of ritual rests chiefly on the dramatic sense, which is highly developed in the Americans, although their theatre is beneath contempt."

"Boston, of which they are so proud, is spoiled by its dressing in the garish self-consciousness that makes even genuine scholarship repellent."

"The American is always talking of speed and quickness; but he will waste five minutes in telling you that he has so many things to do that he has not a minute to spare."

"The ordinary English business man gets to his office between 9 and 10, takes an hour and a half for luncheon, and probably leaves before 5; and he will have done more business in that day than his American counterpart in New York, who is at his desk at 8 in the morning, rushes out and swallows a quick lunch in twenty minutes, and perhaps does not leave his office till 6 or 7 in the evening. If the amount of talk were any criterion of the amount of business done, or of quickness in doing it, then indeed the American would gain by comparison."

"If we analyze the worst among the characteristics which I have called American, we find hypocrisy, sentimentality, cruelty, and boastfulness; and they are all qualities which in the individual are characteristic of immaturity. And America is in truth very like a child at the awkward age."

"Americans are childish in everything in their simplicity of heart, in the gusto with which they address themselves to life, in their adherence to artificial and imposed standards of conduct, in their tendency to talk too much, and too much about themselves, in their profound and admirable curiosity in their whole-hearted desire to imitate or acquire what they admire in other people, and, at the same time, in their innate desire of people who do not think exactly as they do."

PROVES EFFICACY OF RADIUM CURE

Head of Paris Institute Sets Up Installation in That City.

GLOOMY FORECASTS MADE

Interesting Story of Gift of Pearls by Sultan of Turkey.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

Paris, December 23.—Paris, which, through Mme. Curie, saw the discovery of radium, has just seen the opening of its first radium institute in the Rue Penitence. Ever since the discovery of radium experiments have been made by leading members of the medical profession to discover any possible curative properties of the new substance. Some of these have been a failure, others a success, and it seems now fairly well proved that radium has a certain effect in rheumatism, gout and all arthritic affections.

Doctors Guizant, Jacobs, Kraus, Borzel, Bickel, Lowenthal, Madame Laska and other radium enthusiasts have made a number of tests which seem conclusive. The application of radium, chiefly by drinking and inhalations, has now become quite an established usage in most of the German cure stations. Dr. Frumusan, the head of the radium institute, who has visited most of them, has become firmly convinced of the efficacy of the radium cure through inhalations, and has gone to considerable expense to set up an installation in Paris.

The installation which he showed me is quite interesting. The most effective way of applying the cure is by means of inhalations of radium emanations. For this purpose a comfortable room has been specially prepared. The doors and windows have been thoroughly padded and made almost hermetically tight. Accommodation is provided for eight or ten patients, who may take the cure simultaneously.

The radium emanation is provided by a "collimatorium," which is already popular and widely used in Germany. The "collimatorium" is a sort of upright tube, standing a yard or more high, at the bottom of which the radium is placed. Special currents of air are forced up through the tube and carry the emanations of radium through the room with the air, which is itself constantly renewed with a special supply of oxygen. The famous springs of Bath in England, and the numerous springs on the Continent credited with being specific against rheumatism, gout, etc., derive, it is believed, by the new radium advocates, most of their efficacy from the infinitesimal quantities of radium or emanations of radium which they possess, but the radium emanation in water impregnated with radium emanations is supposed to be so effective as inhalations.

Every year Mme. De Ticheb issues an almanack, which usually contains some disconcerting forecasts. Not less uneasy are her provisions for 1912, which she calls "the black year," pierced, however, by rays of light.

But, surely, will be the dominant planet of Mars, and the planet of Mars, Military men will be most in the eye; that is to say, there may be trouble. The chances of peace and war are about equal, but if a cataclysm occurs, not only Europe, but other continents, and particularly Asia, will be upset. Trouble is promised at first, Toulon, and then, as a result, spruces, epidemics and floods will occur, and we are told that if "men of good do not unite the capital will be a ruin."

In spite of these terrible happenings the daily life of the city will not be interrupted. There will be the usual continuities of dramas and adventures. Though for the moment paralyzed, all letters and letters will furnish contributions to glory. An actress, having changed her condition by marriage, will play an important role from a political and social point of view. A second actress, who is applauded on the boulevards, will commit suicide after having murdered some one.

Foreign countries will not be immune from these troubles. In Spain there will be conspiracy and fustian in the streets, but the monarchy will be saved. Mme. De Ticheb's forecast regarding Germany may well inspire all good Germans with fear. "There will neither be Hohenzollern nor Hohenzollern domination," she says. "It is when Germany is again in violence and barbarous policy, I have said, and I repeat it, that the days of Emperor are numbered, and that after him everything will be changed in Germany. I mean days of reigning, not his days of living."

For England, she is menaced with a bad destiny. There are signs of wounding and fire. "And it is the same everywhere," she adds. "It is the black year."

An interesting story told to-day suggests that Abdul Hamid, the recent sale of whose jewels caused quite a sensation, did not get a good bargain. He was offered a pearl necklace at any rate, was absent from the Sultan's collection, and it is said that the Sultan gave it to the clown, Auguste, the trainer of a clever pig.

An French circus which visited Constantinople and gave a performance at the palace. The Sultan was highly amused by the pig's exercises. The circus, however, did not do good business in Turkey, and was about to sail for France when a detachment of guards arrived on the quay with instructions to buy, at whatever price, the clown's contract.

An understanding was come to with the director of the circus, and Auguste and his pig, Jules, returned to Yildiz, where they were given a warm welcome. At the first performance the Sultan, the only auditor, presented the clown with a pearl necklace. The pig wore the necklace at the next performance, to the delight of Abdul Hamid. When the talents of Auguste and Jules were given a warm welcome, was given employment as a pig-keeper, with a salary of \$2,400 a year, besides presents, and the pig was relegated to a pigsty of honor.